

THE WORLD

Lebanese testing range for the Pentagon

New York. The Pentagon has started analyzing the eighteen-month presence of the American contingent in Lebanon. The American armed forces in Lebanon, the newspaper stresses, wasted no time in losing new weapons and military equipment.

The Lebanese "firing range" was used for testing the 155-millimeter marine howitzer. The

new rounds of ammunition for this piece of artillery have increased its range of fire to 19 miles. For the first time during the battles the modified helicopter was tested. The CH-53's capacity is 18 tonnes, which is twice the cargo that can be carried by previously used helicopters. Army portable anti-aircraft missiles, the Stinger, have also been tested.

CANADIANS AGAINST CRUISE MISSILES

Ottawa. A coalition opposing the cruise missiles has been established in Canada.

Decisively exposing the groundlessness of Washington's allegations that the cruise and Pershing missiles deployed by the United States in Western Europe can force the Russians to make concessions, the Canadian coalition against cruise missiles states that such allegations represent a malicious distortion of the truth.

Hart and Mondale on Reagan's policy

New York. Not "peaceful" rhetoric used by the Reagan administration out of contingency considerations, but concrete steps for limiting and reducing nuclear arms can lift the Soviet-US relations out of the deadlock in which they now find themselves through the fault of Washington. This opinion has been voiced by US presidential Democratic contenders at a debate of Columbia University.

The USA should adopt a position at its negotiations with the USSR which would demonstrate readiness for mutual concessions and compromise, said Senator Gary Hart. The Reagan administration has used the armed control negotiations for political rhetoric, in order to aggravate hostility in the relations between the two states. Declarations by

leading administration representatives show that they are not interested in conducting serious negotiations with the USSR until they possess such weapons systems as the MX intercontinental ballistic missile and the B-1 strategic bomber. Hart stressed that, in his opinion, the USSR "is ready to conclude a compromise agreement under the condition of mutual steps on the part of the USA".

More than three years after the present administration came to power, stressed former Vice-President Mondale, we see that all arms control talks with the USSR are broken and the dangerous arms race continues. Mondale pointed out that the military threat is the world has grown through the direct fault of the present US President.



The Pentagon garden. Drawing by Yuni Yuvay

TERRORISTS ON TRIAL IN TURKEY

Ankara. In the military tribunal of Istanbul, a trial has begun of two right-wing terrorists who belong to the now banned neo-fascist party of the nationalist movement. The charge against them is that they served as a life sentence to a common Italian criminal in an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in May 1981, in Rome, they killed the well-known progressive-minded Turkish journalist, Abdi Ipekci, and member

of the World Peace Council, K. Turkler, shortly before. In view of this, observers recall that the neo-fascist party, which had been making strong bids for power, has closely cooperated with Western special services and on many occasions carried out their missions. This has been convincingly shown in the public indictment of this organization, whose trial has not yet ended.

The JIS undetected war against the Nicaraguan revolution is never dropped from the Security Council agenda. During the discussion of the issue this February 11 was stressed that the subversive military actions of Washington against Nicaragua are growing in scale and lead to the growth of the danger to peace and security in Central America.

Demonstrations of the unvanquished

Dominicans. There have been large scale people's demonstrations the past few days in the cities, villages and the Palestinian refugee camps on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip occupied by the Israelis. Practically the entire adult population, as well as schoolchildren and students, have taken to the streets to mark the traditional Day of the Protection of the Land.

Mass demonstrations which have swept Ramallah, Nablus and many other towns, went on under the slogans of combat against the continuing Israeli occupation and condemnation of the racist policies on the part of Zionists in the occupied territories and in opposition to the Camp David self-deal. The demonstrators have expressed their solid support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people.

Soldiers armed to the teeth have been called out by the occupation authorities to disperse the peaceful demonstrators.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

New York. The Government of Nicaragua has demanded that the emergency meeting of the UN Security Council must discuss the question of aggressive actions against that country instigated and financed by the US administration. A letter sent by Nicaragua's permanent representative at the UN, Javier Chamorro Mora, to the Security Council Chairman, J. Arles Siles of Peru, stresses the urgency of discussing the question of the escalation of aggression against Nicaragua.

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LAWYERS SUGGEST

Washington. Problems on the prevention of nuclear war was the subject of the second meeting of Soviet and American lawyers. Participating in the meeting had been some prominent American lawyers from the Lawyers Alliance for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and a delegation from the Association of Soviet Jurists.

In their joint statement the representatives of the two countries note that the accumulation of weapons of mass destruction in a situation of an aggravated international situation threatens the future of mankind. The sides are convinced, the statement says, that despite the ideological political differences between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the most important of these areas are prevention of nuclear war and lowering of international tensions.

The authors of the document appeal to the necessity of preserving, strengthening and further developing the existing information. They cannot permit the hysterical war propaganda launched by the West to lead to loose conflicts which could be used for setting off a so-called limited nuclear war.

THE WORLD

FACTS and EVENTS

© Tokyo has been threatened with considerable unpleasantness by the State Secretary of the United States, George Shultz. It is said that the US does not decide very soon on whether to increase their purchases of American agricultural produce.

© The creation of military bases in Honduras by the Pentagon and deployment of American troops there contradicts the constitution of the republic. It is a threat to all the people in Central America. This was declared in an interview to the Panamanian newspaper, "Soyano", by the General Secretary of the Liberal Popular Alliance of Honduras, Jorge Arturo Reina.

© A loan of 200 million francs has been granted to reach South Africa by the French Bank, Credit Commercial de France, the weekly, "Le Monde", informs.

© According to the Turkish navy agency, THA, Turkey's foreign debt has reached a record 30,000 million dollars. It will be well into the middle of the 21st century before the debt can be repaid, and this will only be possible even then provided the country receives no further loans from the West.

STUDENT UNREST IN PAKISTAN

New York. The city of Lahore, the administrative centre of the Punjab Province in Pakistan, has been the scene of mass clashes between students and police. According to the report of a UPI correspondent, hundreds of students who staged a demonstration to the area of the local university were demanding that the government lift its ban on political activity and restore civil rights. Reinforced police units were called to the region by the authorities, and used truncheons and tear gas grenades to disperse the demonstrators.

The demonstration in Lahore is only one instance of mass student action which swept many Pakistani cities over the past several weeks. The demonstrations were spurred on primarily by a ban on student rallies in a bid to bar the students from the country's political life and the struggle for upholding their rights.

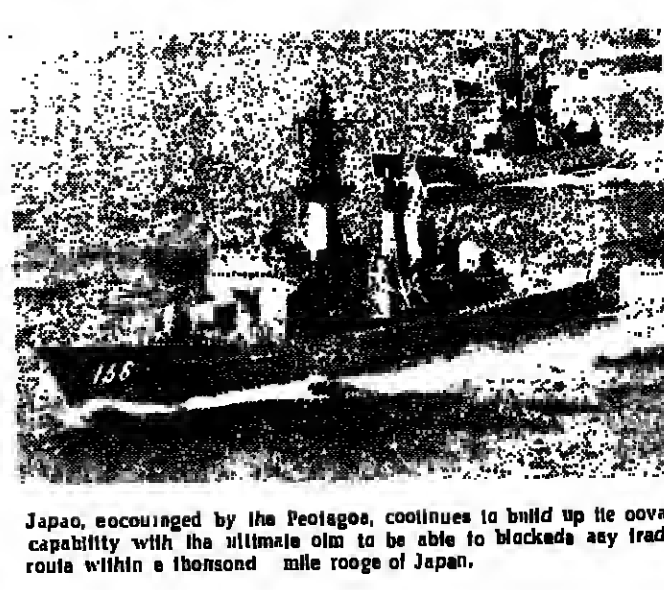
SPYING FISHERMEN

Delhi. The captain of an Indian patrol launch did not expect anything unusual when he ordered a Taiwan trawler that had violated his country's territorial waters, to stop. In reply, the trawler fired a machine-gun, picked up speed and left for international waters.

Incidents involving illegal fishing off the Indian coasts by Taiwan, South Korea and some other ships, have become quite frequent, points out the Indian weekly "Bhaskar", reporting the incident.

Embassy of homeless

Canberra. "The Embassy of the Homeless" is a street sign which appeared on one of the houses of the embassy quarter in the Australian capital. Protest against acute shortages of housing in the country, more than 200 homeless Australians, old-age pensioners, representatives of public and charity organizations from Sydney, Melbourne, other cities and towns of the country have gathered together in Canberra. They occupied the former residence of



Japan, encouraged by the Pentagon, continues to build up its naval capability with the ultimate aim to be able to blockade any trade route within a thousand mile range of Japan.

'STAR WARS' PLANS

New York. The US military circles are preparing plans for turning space into a theatre of "star wars" — preparations that are most dangerous to the cause of peace.

This is evidenced, in part, by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Abrahamson as programme director for on anti-missile system.

The fact that Washington is rushing into space militarization

programmes arouses well-founded alarm among many Americans of conscience. "How would the USA react, if the USSR announced that it was building a system designed so that not a single missile would hit its territory and which would provide a strike without any retaliation?" — asks the ABC TV company and answers: "The USA would indeed be alarmed".

Science and technology

TRACES OF A SPACE COLLISION

Another proof has been found for the hypothesis that some 65 million years ago the Earth collided with an asteroid causing the massive death of animals. This hypothesis originated from a series of studies analysing the occurrence of iridium, a chemical element always found in cosmic dust. A high content of iridium in the sample dating back to the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods was naturally linked with a collision with a large celestial body.

However, opponents of this hypothesis maintain that the iridium has an earthly explanation. Scientists at Yale University, department of geology and geophysics, Connecticut, USA, have decided to check the hypothesis by using a higher concentration of osmium isotopes, as osmium and iridium are almost always

equally met in space bodies. Their decision has driven them to the conclusion that certain ancient samples, about 65 million years old, have a high percentage of osmium 187 and osmium 188 isotopes as do meteorites. They discovered that such high concentrations of iridium and osmium cannot be attributed to volcanic activity, as much as high content of iridium, osmium and other rare elements could not result from volcanic eruptions. So the scientists prefer to stick to the cosmic hypothesis as a more probable one.

VIBRATION REMOVES PAIN

Swedish scientists have designed a new method for removing or reducing pain following severe injuries. Severely injured patients who underwent a course of treatment using this method say that they felt no pain whatever. The method is based on the same principle as the conventional massage. The machine, which vibrates at a frequency of between 50 and 150 cycles per second is applied to the patient's injury, acting on certain receptors in the skin. These latter, in turn, act on nerve endings which block off pain signals transmitted to the brain. The utmost effect is achieved when the vibration lasts for at least 45 minutes.

OF INTEREST

Suvorov on a stamp

A new series of stamps, "Portraits of Famous Guests" is due to be issued this month in Liechtenstein. One of them pictured here depicts the great Russian military leader, Alexander Suvorov, who visited the country in October 1799, during his Swiss campaign.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A BURDENSOME PARTNERSHIP

The contradictory nature of France's foreign policy and her approach to vital international problems has not changed, stresses SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA observer Ya. Gusev, commenting on the upshot of the talks in Washington between François Mitterrand and Ronald Reagan.

More specifically, he notes that, on the one hand, the French president supposedly definitely favoured dialogue with the Soviet Union to "place controls on the arms race", voiced his readiness to facilitate that and even, as claimed by "Le Monde", sought to persuade Reagan to actively seek a resumption of talks with the USSR, on the other hand, he equally definitely upheld the US line towards changing military parity to the detriment of the Soviet Union, insisting that no success of the talks would be forthcoming if no concessions were made — while adding in the same breath that "under the circumstances it was not quite clear what benefit mutual concessions could bring", furthermore he pleased the White House no end by emphatically upping a "strong and firm position" of the talks with the USSR, such a desire to play up to NATO, the paper notes, could not bring about a better climate in Europe.

UNESCO: WHO DOES NOT LIKE IT?

The robust campaign against UNESCO has long been set loose by the US media and later by several other West publications looking up to Washington. The initiative was given a special boost following the US decision to quit the organization on December 31, 1984 unless it changed its ways to Reagan's liking. A. Krasikov emphasizes in PRAVDA.

The USA would notably like to bar the UNESCO podium to people reminding the world that no advances in education, science and culture were possible as long as the emphasis was placed on preparation for war. Washington demands, too, that UNESCO abandon its efforts in support of a new international economic and information order and look for the other way while attempting continued to force on the young developing nations a mode of life alien to them and deprive them of their cultural identity.

The American blackmail has been to no avail, the newspaper notes, as none of the 160 UNESCO member-states followed in the US wake.

WHO PROFITS FROM THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR?

The question is posed by the NEW TIMES observer, D. Volsky. The war, he writes, which is so far from both sides, plays into the hands of the USA, which it doing all it can for it to continue. Why?

Firstly, the war provides a pretext for US intervention. Secondly, it allows the governments involved to be pushed to the political right, which is convincingly demonstrated by the cruel persecutions against the Tudeh Party in Iran. Thirdly, the war bleeds the countries the Washington strategists have for a long time been trying to subjugate in order to build a global bridgehead near the southern borders of the USSR. These are old plans which went into the creation of the Baghdad pact three decades ago. The pact is long defunct but the plans are being restored. Besides, they have now acquired a sinister colouring in light of the Weinberger concept, providing for waging war against the socialist community concurrently on at least two fronts. The Pentagon doesn't even conceal that the Middle East, like Europe, is being converted into a potential "theatre of operations" in a nuclear conflict.

ANTONOV 'CASE' IS A PROVOCATION

Any objective consideration of the Antonov "case" would long ago have ended with his complete acquittal. And only the persistent unwillingness to face the truth makes that on innocent parties still is on such a grave charge.

This is what V. Kudryovtsev, Director of the Institute of State and Law, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told on IZVESTIYA correspondent, speaking about Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov, kept in on Italian prison on a false charge of complicity in an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II.

I think that this does not raise the prestige of Italian justice, V. Kudryovtsev pointed out. And hardly would the Antonov "case" benefit the overseas "advisers" who were initially rather interested in this provocation and now do not know how to disentangle themselves. It is high time to admit the obvious fact that the accusation of Antonov is a complete failure and make the only conclusion that Sergei Antonov must be immediately released and fully rehabilitated. This is the stand of the Soviet and international juridical public.

VIEWPOINT

Subrata BANERJEE

NEW INFORMATION ORDER: STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

In the early 70s the developing countries began to realize the all-pervasive impact of the control of news and culture by the transnational corporations. The first official recognition came in September 1973 at the Algiers Summit of heads of state and government of the non-aligned nations. Its Declaration emphasized: "It is an established fact that imperialist action is not restricted to the political and economic sphere, but also includes the cultural and social domain, thus imposing an ideological domination alien to the peoples of the developing world."

"Non-aligned countries should exchange and disseminate information concerning their mutual achievements in all fields through newspapers and periodicals, radio, television and the new media of the respective countries."

Thus was laid the foundation of the Pool of News Agencies of the non-aligned countries. The demand for New International Information Order was first raised at a symposium of

non-aligned countries on communication and mass media, at Tunis, and a conference of representatives of government and news agencies of non-aligned countries at New Delhi in 1976. It emphasized that countries' situation of being passive recipients of biased, inadequate and distorted information and the need for affirmation of national and cultural identity and for greater momentum to this new area of cooperation. The Declaration said in part: "Self-reliance is a source of information is as important as technological self-reliance since the dependence in the field of information is a hindrance to the very achievement of political and economic growth". The Colombo Summit of July 1978 fully confirmed this declaration, as it recognized a New International Information Order as an element of the drive for political, economic and social independence of the overwhelming majority of nations.

All the subsequent non-aligned summits supported this idea. The Havana Summit in June 1979 called for the decentralization of information and emphasized the need to build

up national information sources in each country, joint action at international levels, training and for mutual cooperation. Mention should be made of the big role of UNESCO on the issue, as it favoured, in 1978, a balanced flow of information between developed and developing nations.

The MacBride Commission appointed by it came up with a number of recommendations, which were accepted by the Bologna session of the UNESCO in 1980. More specifically, it was decided to launch the International Project for the Development of Communications (IPDC).

The Coordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies of the non-aligned countries has set up the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries, and the Intergovernmental Council has worked out the framework for cooperation among the developing countries in the field of information and communication. The Sevastopol Summit in New Delhi in 1983 endorsed these measures. Attention is now being focused on the problem of cultural imperialism in the context of

the technological revolution in the field of information and communication. It has a vital bearing on the professional competence and activities of media practitioners. The task now is to define the content of a New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) is the larger context of cultural, economic, information and media needs, and evolve ways and means of speeding up the consolidation and further expansion of the pool through increased professionalism. The balance is beginning to shift to cooperation among the developing countries in the field of information and communication media to lessen dependence on the transnational media agencies.

As before, UNESCO is called upon to play a great role in this area. Even though its 17 new projects proposed by the Commission for Development of Communications will be hard to implement owing to the US decision to quit the organization (Bretelle has also threatened to revise its attitude to it). Director General, Mr Amado Mabro, is resolved to continue efforts to overcome imbalances between the North and the South in the field of information.

The increasing threat of nuclear annihilation is a major compulsion for binding the non-aligned countries together, including through exchange of information. They cannot permit the hysterical war propaganda launched by the West to lead to loose conflicts which could be used for setting off a so-called limited nuclear war.

* Subrata Banerjee is an Indian political writer.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● HOW EVERY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT CAN BE MADE UNIQUE AND INIMITABLE IN CONDITIONS OF STANDARDIZATION, TYPICAL DESIGN, AND COMPLETE PRE-FABRICATED HOUSE-BUILDING WAS THE SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION AT THE JOINT MEETING OF THE SECRETARIATS OF THE BOARDS OF THE USSR AND OF BULGARIA, WHICH WAS HELD IN MOSCOW. The guests from the People's Republic of Bulgaria visited the new residential areas in Moscow and Minsk (capital of Byelorussia) and familiarized themselves with the work of the leading project collectives in the area of civil engineering construction.

● A THEATRE FOR THE YOUNG HAS OPENED IN THE HOUSE OF CULTURE ON THE COLLECTIVE FARM, TRUZNEVNIK MORYA, IN THE KALININGRAD REGION IN THE NORTH-WEST OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THIS COUNTRY. The young actors, who are children of fishermen, marked this event with a premiere of a play, "The Brambling Musicians". This is not the first such company in the region. In Kaliningrad, Baltiysk, Svetlogorsk, and Chernyakhovsk, successful work is being carried out by amateur young drama and puppet theatres, many of which have been awarded the title of people's companies.

● NEWLY DESIGNED PUMPS WHOSE MASS PRODUCTION HAS BEGUN AT THE ARMENMASH ASSOCIATION IN YEREVAN, CAN PUMP WATER AS HIGH AS 30 METRES. They are to be used in watering terraced orchards which cover a lot of ground in the Transcaucasian republics.

● THE ASSEMBLY OF THE 12TH TURBINE HAS BEGUN AT THE CHESOKSARY POWER STATION. With all 50 turbines in action, the station completing a chain of power stations on the Volga, will annually produce 3,100 million KWh.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

UNIVERSITIES FOR ALL

The first Sunday university for working youth opened in Leningrad in March 1977. Its lecturers were prominent scientists of Leningrad, writes KONSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. In its column "Historic Feet" Workers' universities became a new highlight of Soviet life, comments the paper. They appeared on the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Government, when economic disruption was being overcome and illiteracy elimination course continued functioning. At the second all-Union conference on the development of workers' universities writer Maxim Gorky called them an unusual and unprecedented phenomenon. The network of people's universities developed most intensively from the mid-fifties when the educational level of the population sharply rose with the introduction of compulsory incomplete secondary education, stresses the paper. Therefore, investigations show links between the educational level of people and their desire to improve it: people resort to various channels of the dissemination of knowledge, including people's universities.

Their number is growing and the range of the subjects they study is expanding. Today students study the internal and external policy of the Party, Marxism-Leninism, advanced production expertise, economics and law.

At present, there are 47,500 people's universities in the country. From the total number of students the majority (8.5 million) are young people under 30. The staff of people's universities are scientists and executives, writers, economics specialists, teachers and doctors. More than 63,000 of them have scientific degrees and titles.

TIME FOR 'LUNAR' TURBINES

According to scientists, the power potential of tidal waves of the World Ocean is 1,500-2,000 million kilowatts. It is possible to use it in the light of ever mounting power consumption, relatively limited reserves of

VOLUNTEERS GO TO KOMSOMOL PROJECTS

The young boys and girls you see here were photographed before their departure from Moscow to the places of their future work — the most important projects of the country. They are participants at the ten-thousand strong All-Union Detachment named after the Leninist Komsomol. They are awaiting at Sharypovo (the capital of the construction of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and Energy Complex, KATEK, in Siberia), at the construction of the railway mainline between Surgut and Urala (Western Siberia), and in the villages of the Non-Black Soil Zone in Russia.

Sixty-five most important projects of the Soviet Union have been declared in the fourth year of the 11th five-year plan period (1981-1985) to be the All-Union Komsomol Priority Projects. They are mainly located in the eastern and other territories of the country whose development is going on today at a grandiose pace. Here have grown many young cities (all in all, over the past ten years 200 of them have appeared in the country), whose dwellers' average age does not usually exceed 25-27 years.



HARBOUR FOR LIGHTER CARRIERS

The Bytchinsk project, the largest in the south of the country, will simultaneously become a powerful base for lighter carrier fleet. Specialists have completed development and design of its comprehensive diagram.

The main aim in the construction of the base is speeding up the flow of cargoes along the line of the Soviet-Cuban and Soviet-Vietnamese directions. The use of the lighter carriers allows cargoes to be delivered without transshipment. With the help of tugboats, the light carriers will go along the Dnieper, the Don and the Volga, and after having taken the next batch of cargo on board, will not return voyage. The introduction of such technology will allow thousands of railway cars to be released and dock the to be reduced. The first ship of the base at Bytchinsk will be commissioned by the end of 1984.

Filters for rivers

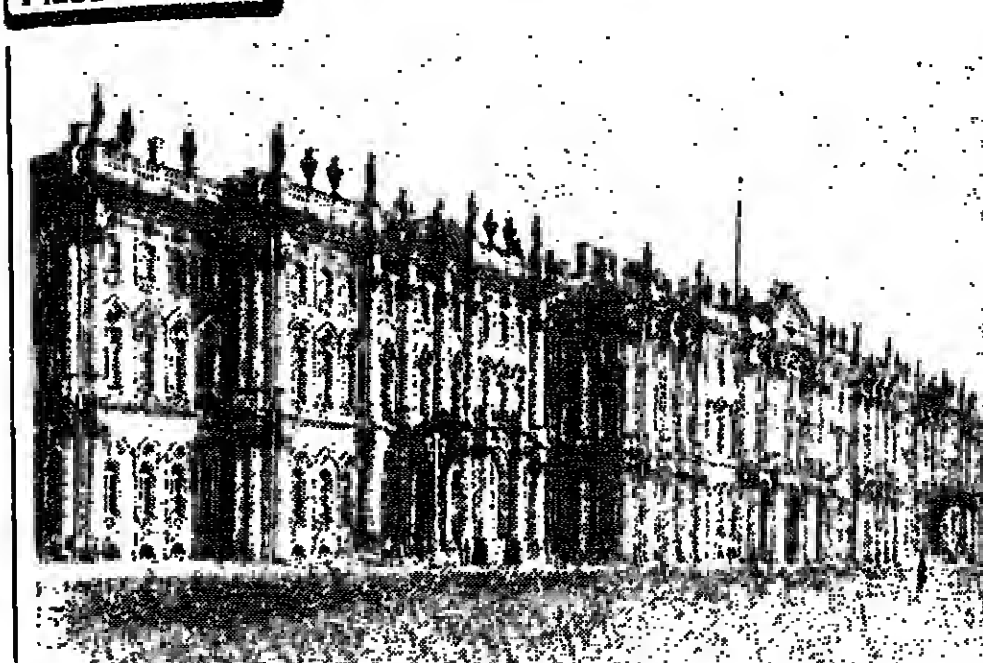
Automatic filters will be installed in the rivers of the country to protect them from industrial waste. Their full-scale production has started in the chemical-building industry "the press", in Brestsk.

These large apparatuses, with a working capacity of 400 tonnes, operate on the principle of continuous filtering with pressure. They will ensure purification of the most complex compounds with subsequent removal of the dry pressed residue. Use of the filter press allows the construction of biological ponds and other water-purification structures to be done without.

Such machines have already been supplied to a number of cities and major enterprises. This year, the factory will supply its products to several large protection complexes. The equipment will find many uses in factories cutting coal and ores, and in other enterprises.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



The Winter Palace is one of the Hermitage buildings.

HERMITAGE IN LENINGRAD

By the wealth and the size of its collections the Leningrad Hermitage may only find peers in the British Museum, the Metropolitan Museum in New York and the Louvre in Paris. More than 2,500,000 works of art of various epochs, countries and peoples are kept here, representing several millennia of world culture. Over 30 thousand excursions are taken through its rooms every year, involving three and a half million visitors.

The Hermitage was founded in 1764 and before the October Socialist Revolution its treasures were inaccessible to the wide public. The Russian Empress Catherine the Great wrote in a letter: "All this is enjoyed by me and my only". The Hermitage has become a genuinely popular museum during the Soviet time. The Winter Palace — the tsars' quarters — has been put at the museum's disposal.

The Hermitage has world masterpieces by Leonardo and Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Veronese, Hals, El Greco, Goya, Gainsborough, sculptures by Michelangelo and Canova... Its collections of the 18th-century French painting and of the impressionists are the largest outside France. Other objects of world art include Sclavian and Byzantine art, as well as applied art of Ural, ancient Egypt and Iran...

A FILM ABOUT THE LIFE OF the Nanaians

One of the consultants of a new documentary, "On the Land of the Nani", about the Nanaians, a small nationality of the Soviet Far East, is a fisherman's daughter, poet Anna Hodzhner. She doesn't belong to the generation of those who obtained their means of subsistence by hunting and fishing alone. She went to a secondary school along with others her age. Then a technical college. But Anna Hodzhner knows in great detail the habits and way of profound antiquity, and she heads a local lore museum in Tolstoye — the centre of the Nanaian homeland.

A long time ago the legendary Nanaians left their abodes. They have said goodbye to the age-long backwardness, illiteracy, and total illiteracy. It was only in a museum that the film makers could find the legends, spears, fish-logs and other objects of everyday life of the primitive native inhabitants of the Amur area.

Anna Hodzhner has gleaned precious materials from small legends and places. She considers it to be her main task to preserve the spiritual and cultural heritage of the native people. The museum constantly adds to the collection of ancient ornaments, and ritual songs and dances.

OF INTEREST

How many ways are there of writing the letters of the alphabet? How have calligraphic styles changed over the years? Exhaustive answers to these questions can be given by N. Toronov, head of the department of book illustration and design of the Ukrainian Polygraphic Institute, who has collected an extensive file on each letter of the alphabet.

When he was still a student, N. Toronov established that the chancery, book printers and

'FOR CLEAR, HARMONIOUS WRITING...'

binders who demanded that "writing should be clear, beautiful and harmonious" kept the techniques of calligraphy a secret. In the "ABC of Russian Writing" published almost two centuries ago, it was recommended that the student of good handwriting lie the quill to his lips.

This indelible scholar has spent much time in archives and libraries, studying in cuneiform and old printing sam-

Science and technology

COMPUTER

BEGINS TO SEE

Having taught computers to think logically, speak and hear, scientists from Minsk, capital of Byelorussia, have now taught them to see. The Soviet Union's first complex, consisting of a computer with an analyzer and speech synthesizer as well as electro-video installations developed by the scientists, has started operating.

Nature suggested to scientists a way of solving the problem. To make the computer see, they added to it a device which imitates the sight of an electric skate. This predator fish perceives its surroundings not with eyes but with the help of radiation.

The inventors of this original system immediately made use of it to control water composition in Minsk water scoops. It is expected that the new device will be widely used in municipal electric and motor transport to determine its work-load and so on.

UNUSUAL FIND

There was an unexpected outcome to one of the trips undertaken by amateur local explorers in the Krasnodar Territory. Taking a new route across the spurs of the Big Caucasus Range, they discovered on the bank of a brook emptying into the Selachaya River some well-preserved remnants of civilization, the ancestor of the modern world. The find was passed on to the Krasnodar Historical and Archaeological Museum. It has confirmed the arguments put forward by scientists that there was a sea several tens of millions of years ago on the Krasnodar Territory.

VIEWPOINT

INVESTING IN HEALTH

Soviet health services are available free to all. Does this mean that it costs the state and society nothing?

This question is answered by Viktor GOLOVTSYEV, head of the Planning and Budgeting Department of the USSR Ministry of Public Health.

In 1983, the state budget outlays for health services amounted to over 10,000 million roubles, or twice as much as ten years ago. This is direct state expenditure for medical services. However, there are other investments conducive to better health: those include programmes for healthier working conditions, for environmental protection, for medical sciences which are being developed at 400 life science institutions, for medical education to finance over 600 secondary and some 100 higher and 17 advanced studies establishments.

The 16,000 million roubles do not include sick leave and maternity benefits, and special arrangements for attending sick children. The above is covered from social insurance funds receiving money from the state, industry and agriculture (this does not cost the people a single kopeck). Those funds of more than 43,000 million roubles cover the nation's expenses on sanatoriums, resorts, massive health building campaigns, specifically children's recreation areas at Young Pioneer camps and countryside real homes.

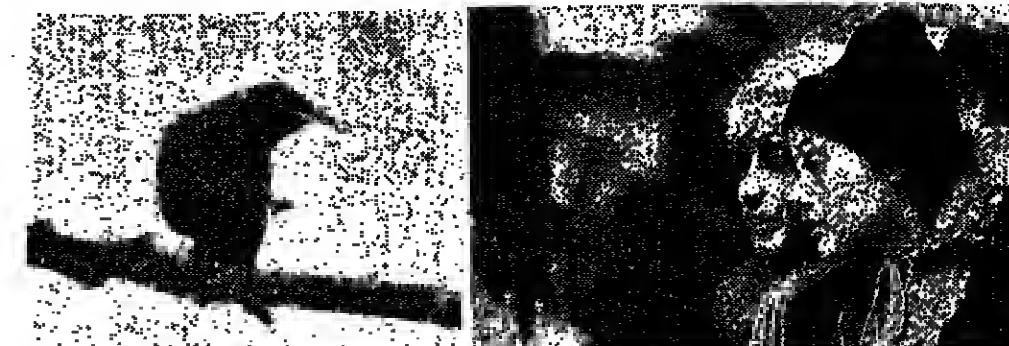
In short, the direct state outlays for public health constitute only a minor portion of what it really costs the nation.

Pediatrics and various other institutions form a considerable source of money for health care. Those including the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, provided in 1983 more than 4,000 million roubles, or almost twice as much as in 1970. Approximately 20 per cent, or more than 80 thousand beds in hospitals were added during the last five years using co-state sources.

As you can see, direct and indirect budget receipts constantly grow. Medical costs grow too. For example, an impatient over-cold 1.5 times more than 10 years ago. This results from the fact that services have become more advanced and costlier technology is used in treatments available. The present-day X-ray apparatus alone costs 3-4 times more than previous models. Other equipment such as artificial kidney machines, pressure chambers, computerized tomographs and multichannel analysers until recently were thought of as something next to miracle.

Over the past years a lot of effort (and 60 per cent of all medical graduates) went into outpatient services, as preventive medicine has become a priority to this country. Prevention enables us to considerably decrease the number of those requiring sophisticated treatment. Before 1986 we plan to start a "total check-up programme embracing the whole nation. This will help us reveal many diseases at an earlier stage and to introduce special and general health care treatments in time.

BIRDS FLYING TO A SPRING EXPOSITION



A bluebird that is found in Turkmenia only, the talking reeve Borye, a magpie, nightingale and larks, altogether over 120 birds of 70 species can be watched and heard at the exposition room of the Moscow environmental protection society at 22 Tselkovsky St.

The exposition contest has been held in spring for 25 years already. To a city of several million inhabitants people want to have a corner of live nature in their homes, said Alexei Mokshin, an exposition sponsor. Merry disposition, grace, beauty of feathers and wonderful singling bring the urban dwellers joy and spiritual calmness.

The exposition holds two contests — one for bird appearance and behaviour, evaluated according to a system of 100 points, and one for the song of white-throats, many connoisseurs consider them superior to nightingales. A separate contest is held by the visitors' appeal. A bluebird, a sparrow, a crow, a magpie.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

IRINA ZHURINA

Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "Snow Maiden" has been part of the repertoire of the USSR Bolshoi Theatre for nearly 100 years. Today the main role is performed by Irina Zhurina, the theatre's artist. She appears before the audience as young, tender, now coquettish and gay, now sad. The singer's voice is fairly rare, a coloratura soprano, which can cope with technically difficult passages. Pure and clear, it rings out like a bell, touching the most delicate strings of the spectator's soul and very well suits the role of Snow Maiden. Besides, the whole appearance of the singer corresponds to the part—therefore, it is not by chance that the audience believes and takes to heart and suffers together with Snow Maiden-Zhurina.

By the way, this part was her first role on the stage. Zhurina sang as Snow Maiden in 1971 on the stage of the Kheiv Opera and Ballet Theatre immediately after graduating from the Institute of Arts.

The latest production of the opera at the Bolshoi was accomplished by the stage director of the Maly Theatre, Boris Rastvorov. Working with him gave Zhurina the skill of acting. He made her sing and act at the same time, create and think on stage. This offered the singer's subsequent work. Her Snow Maiden is not a forty-year-old



Irina Zhurina as Snow Maiden.

rector, but a lively, real girl with diverse feelings.

While in Kharkov Zhurina sang many parts of a coloratura soprano. She still sings many of them at the Bolshoi, whose soloist she has been since 1975. One is Maria from Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "The Tsar's Bride". My favourite act in this opera, said Zhurina, is the fourth one. It reveals most fully and vividly the character of that unfortunate woman, a victim of intrigues at the court of Tsar Ivan IV. Maria arouses in me a deep sympathy and acute compassion for her vulnerability. She is feminine and tender, and I try to present her this way to the audience. The music of Rimsky-Korsakov, with its semitones and pauses, helps

me to do this. Altogether different is the servant-girl Desna from Mozart's opera, "Così fan tutte". She is a witty, and to a certain extent a satirical character. It can be said that here several roles are concentrated in one role, which enables the singer to show her acting capabilities. This is like a game within a game, says the singer, which I accept and perform the conversation of my heroine with great pleasure.

Zhurina's repertoire includes parts ranging from comic to dramatic, big and small roles—the page Oscar in Verdi's opera "Un ballo in maschera", "The Barber of Seville", "The Trick of Terpsichore", based on the music of Johann Strauss. The authors of libretto and the producers of the ballet are Natalya Kosakina and Vladimir Vesilov.

The audience of many countries are familiar with the art of Zhurina. Not long ago, together with a group of Soviet actors she visited England and Scotland, where she participated in the celebrations to mark the 225th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. At the concert in London, Glasgow and Edinburgh she sang Scottish folk songs in English with the lyrics of the famous poet. Work continues at the Bolshoi on the part of Antonida in Gluck's opera "Ivan Susanin" and Violetta in Verdi's "La Traviata".

Nargarie ANOKHINA

Touring France and Britain

The Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble, which has already appeared in more than 30 countries, will soon visit the highest cities of France and Britain.

The company led by its artistic director Natalya Kosakina and Vladimir Vesilov will start its two-month tour in Marseilles where Muscovites will show the ballet "Story of Romeo and Juliet" based on Sergei Prokofiev's music. In Marseilles, Yakovleva Maximova, soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre, will join the troupe. The celebrated ballerina is to dance the title part in the ballet "Nathalie" produced on Moscow stage by Pierre Locolle, a choreographer from Paris. Foreign audiences will also see ballets "Mojic Jacket" by Nikolai Karelinov and "The Beginning of Time" by Andrei Patrov.

The ensemble will acquaint the audiences with its new ballet-creation in two parts "The Trick of Terpsichore", based on the music of Johann Strauss. The authors of libretto and the producers of the ballet are Natalya Kosakina and Vladimir Vesilov.



A fragment from the ballet "The Trick of Terpsichore", danced by Tatiana Pely and Stanislav Isayev, soloists of the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble.

Photo by Yelena

The whole troupe performs in this ballet. It takes place at one of the ballet contests. Its participants are competitors, members of jury, teachers and pupils. The music score includes classical and modern compositions. The lyrical dialogue is replaced by inspiring variations for the four of classical ballet — by the expressive plastic movements. The "Contest", apart from the interpretation of classical ballet produced by Marius de Auguste Bourneville and Alexander Gorsky, includes modern pieces staged by Ilya Kosakina and Vladimir Vesilov — a fragment of ballet "Pushkin" based on the music of Dmitri Shostakovich, "The Trick of Terpsichore" by Nikolai Karelinov and "The Beginning of Time" by Andrei Patrov. The position based on the music of the 19th-century Russian literature, especially the writings of Fyodor Dostoevsky.

Yelena YEROSHINA

BUSINESS



To be seen at the exhibition is the automated technological complex manufactured at the Moscow Krasnyy Proletary factory. It is provided with a set of tools and an automatic tool and workpiece replacement unit manufactured by the Swedish firm of Sandvik. The measuring system is designed by British specialists and the control system by the Japanese Fauc company. The measuring system elaborated to the Institute of Engineering Studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences employs as measuring robot Puma 560 made by the Finnish firm of NOKIA.

Photos by Georgi Shelmikov

French firms at the exhibition

More than 30 French firms—manufacturers of machine tools, are showing their achievements at the international exhibition "Metallobratstvo-84" going on in Moscow.

Among its participants is the firm Promec. With the Soviet customers it has been cooperating for nearly 20 years. In the course of this time it has delivered to our country a considerable number of bending hydraulic presses. Simultaneously with this, within the framework of the scientific-technical cooperation, the French and Soviet specialists have designed for joint production a cutting-off facing hydraulic machine tool for a big length. Also known to the USSR is the firm of Telemeque, the manufacturer of low-voltage industrial electrical equipment. For twenty years, its products are being used in different areas of the heavy and light industry of the Soviet Union, to the sphere of the service and to other areas.

A short while ago, the ACB at the exhibition "Metallobratstvo-84" demonstrated its possibilities in the area of equipment for oil-drilling. At the present exhibition the firm is showing

robots for the arc welding, moulding presses for articles of plastics, heavy remote-controlled manipulators for the nuclear industry, and other equipment which presents interest for some branches of the Soviet industry.

The participation of France in the exhibition "Metallobratstvo-84", said Jean Chauvet, President-Director General of the Syndicat of French Machine-Builders, testifies to the hard desire of the state agencies and machine-tool builders to continue the broad mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. We do not doubt the high level of the Soviet machine-tool building since we have had

much experience of joint work.

In the Soviet Union there is equipment which is not produced in France, among other things these are grinding tools, machine tools for the automobile industry. Some samples of such technology are represented at the exhibition.

Now from the overall exports of the machine-building branch of France, 7.6 per cent goes to West Germany, 5.0 per cent to the USA, and only 4.7 per cent to the USSR. We hope that gradually our volume of deliveries to your country will increase, as we hope to increase the volume of our purchases in the Soviet Union.

Natelle IZYUMOVA

Soviet trolleybuses on foreign markets

The Soviet Union is one of the world's leading suppliers of passenger trolleybuses. Our correspondent learned of the Soviet foreign trade association, Energomachexport, that more than a thousand Soviet-made trolleybuses are operating abroad.

Among the major customers are Hungary, Greece, Colombia and Poland.

The use of Soviet trolleybuses as city transport in these countries helps maintain the purity of the environment and protect historical architectural monuments. In Greece, for example, Soviet-supplied trolleybuses service tourist routes around old Athens and such universally-known monuments as the Parthenon. In Hungary, the trolleybuses can be seen in Budapest's historical centre. In Poland—in the health resort zone of Sopot.

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FILMS OF ESTONIAN DIRECTOR TO BE SHOWN IN ITALY

The well-known film director Kalje Kijak is representing the Soviet cinema art at the International Film Festival which is now being held in San Remo. K. Kijak, one of the recognized leaders of cinema art in Estonia, will show in Italy his new film "Adventurer" shot at a studio in Tallinn, the capital of the republic. He uses the genre of a paradise in this film. The scene is set about half a century ago. The main character of the film, a writer, travels about the country, visiting Estonian forms and villages in search of subjects for his book.

An exposition of works by scholarship holders of the USSR Artists Union of 1982-1984 is on at Central Artist Club at Krimskiy Vn.



P. Konaikov (Tartu), "Adventurer".

The film deals with his lonely and sad adventures, the well-known he witnessed, as well as scenes produced by his lively imagination. Estonian folklore, folk music and dances are widely used in the film. The film director also touches upon the social aspect of life, showing the hard labour of peasants and their dream of a better future.

Other films of Kalje Kijak made earlier will be shown within the framework of the San Remo festival. His creative activities are closely connected with the development of the cinema art in Soviet Estonia. K. Kijak graduated from the first Estonian Studio of the Moscow Institute of Theatre Art in 1933 and has now been working in film making for 20 years.

K. Kijak has shot 12 films. They were invariably a success when devoted to social problems, to the subjects which make it possible to analyse the character's conduct in critical situations demanding that a definite choice be made. This can be applied to his film "Drilling of the Ice", a drama about the life of Estonian fishermen in the years of fascist occupation, and "The Dead Will Tell You the Price of Life" devoted to the revolutionary developments of the past. These and other films by K. Kijak will be shown in Italy. K. Kijak is the winner of all-Union and international prizes. The success of K. Kijak and other Tallinn film directors looks even more remarkable if one recalls that the cinema art of Estonia is still very young, that it actually began to develop only in Soviet Estonia. The first feature film was shot in Tallinn in 1948.

ANCIENT UZBEK POETRY COMES TO LIGHT

Verses by the Uzbek poet Kazimov have come to light after a gap of 450 years. It was discovered in the "Divan", a mid-sixteenth-century manuscript.

A list of the poet's works was found in Rampur, India, by scholars from the Tashkent Research Institute of Manuscripts. The microfilm of the manuscript was made available to the Uzbek scholars. Further study confirmed the initial supposition: "Divan" belongs to Kazimov, the son of Babur, an outstanding Uzbek and Indian man of letters, statesman and military leader, 2,000 lines written in Old Uzbek have been translated by members of the institute's staff.

NEW LEASE OF LIFE FOR OLD INSTRUMENTS

As the bow touched the strings the silence was broken by the silver-velvet tones of the viola pomposa. This was at the first concert given in Yerevan by the "Pomposa" ensemble of ancient musical instruments led by E. Ter-Kazaryan.

The idea of setting up this unusual orchestra first occurred to Ter-Kazaryan, the well-known violin maker and musician, after he had succeeded in reconstructing this ancient instrument which was once a rare museum piece. He used drawings and calculations made by J. S. Bach in 1724 for the German maker Hofmann, to bring the viola back to life. He later made a series of other instruments popular to Bach's time.

WHAT'S ON!

April 3-6

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 3 — A concert by the Bolshoi ensemble. 4 — Boris Godunov (opera). 5 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 2 — An evening of ballet. 4 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 5 — Verdi, "Otello" (opera). 6 — Tchaikovsky, "The Sleeping Beauty" (ballet).

Stenolevsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 4 — Khrennikov, "Dorolhea" (opera). 5 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 6 — Grokhovsky, "Hurricane" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Pilechko, "Wedding With the General". 5 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

FILMS

Hurricane Strikes. Unexpectedly (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). The life story of Grigory

Berezin, director of a film.

Cinema: "Vostok" (100 toya Shosse). Metro

Week of Hungarian films. Cinema: "Sputnik" (100 toya Shosse). Metro

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Central Artists Club (100 toya Shosse). 20 artists

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CONCERT HALLS

Olympic Sports Complex (Prospect Mira). 3, 4, 5, 6 — "Spring Marathon", a concert, featuring the group led by Stanislav and Artyom group.

Vaino Theatre (20/2 Beresnevskaya Embankment). Performances by the Miniature Theatre led by Arkady Reikin. 3 — "Selected Pieces", 5, 6 — "Fate".

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Leningrad Sq.). 4, 5, 6 — "We Are Film Stars", a drama and concert review.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Small Sports Area (Luzhniky). 4 — Central Army vs. Vostok Khimik. 8.45 p.m.

Khimik representing the biggest chemical combine in the Moscow Region, have been playing for the top league since 1955.

CHESS

Olympic Sports Complex (Prospect Mira). 4, 5 and 6 — International women's tournament. 4 p.m. (every day).

Chess players from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cu

ba, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the USSR will take part.

JUDO

Sports Gym at the Moscow Bauman Technical Institute (10 Gophtolovaya Embankment). 5, 6 — Moscow young people's championship. 5 p.m. (both days).

RACING

Blisse Sports Complex (33 Belokosy Prospekt). 3, 4, 5 and 6 — USSR championship. 6 p.m. (every day).

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 4 and 6 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

April 3-6

In Moscow, city and region, night temperatures of 0°C (to -5°C to the north-east) and +4°, 9°C during the day. A slight drop in temperature is expected towards the end of the period.

This year, March in Moscow has turned out to be 2.6°C warmer than usual, with rain and snow falling below the norm. The highest temperature of +8.1°C was registered on March 11, while the lowest (-12.7°C) on March 10.

For the Soviet fishermen

Stralsund, the Volkswart Shipyard is the trademark of a production association which is well known to Soviet fishermen who ply the waters of the Baltic Sea.

The main customer of the Stralsund shipyard and other shipbuilding enterprises of the German Democratic Republic is

the Soviet fishing fleet. Last year alone, the shipbuilders of the Volkswart delivered to Kaliningrad and other Soviet ports on the Baltic Sea coast nearly thirty fishing vessels. A few days ago, a fishing trawler, the 11th this year, set out from Stralsund bound for Kaliningrad, its port of registration.

Big show of chef skills in Moscow

For three days, in the Moscow hotel Kosmos the 11th All-Union Contest among the workers of Intourist restaurants was going on.

Today, you have something of a holiday, I noted. This is our customary work, said Pyotr Abramov, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Tourism. But when it was completed for Foreign Tourism. But when it was completed for Foreign Tourism. But when it was completed for Foreign Tourism.

Those present received a rare opportunity to see how the table is laid for ceremonial occasions, how the confectioner in counted minutes produces a work of art — a cake, and the chef — a salad. Especially crowded was the Big Banqueting Hall. Here, well-laid tables were presented by the leading restaurants of the country.

Rita Kats, the chief head waitress from "The Latvian" in Riga, was shown the laying of the dinner table in the Latvian traditions. It is mainly in everything — the refined ceremony, the table cloths, and even in flowers. We have even brought the Baltic fern, Rita said. We like very much the table at our neighbours — Leningrad, under the motto "The White Nights" — a delicate combination between the elegant wine-glasses,



At the contest Pyotr Abramov (centre). Photo by Viktor Khomenko

glass candle sticks, and embroidered table cloths and napkins.

The well-known artist, Ilya Glazunov, Chairman of the Artists Council of the Contest noted, the restaurants of the Ukrainians and the Moldavians, who have brought to Moscow their musicians and singers.

Melina AMAROVA